

No Excuse for Failure to Wage War Against Rottenness and Corruption

Gilded Youth as Bad as the Hobo.

By President Roosevelt.

FUNDAMENTALLY this country is sound; morally no less than physically. Fundamentally, in its family life and in the outside activities of its individuals the country is better and not worse than it formerly was. This does not mean that we are to be excused if we fail to contend effectively with the forces of evil, and they waste their time who ask me to withhold my hand from dealing therewith. But it is worth while to smite the wrong for the very reason that we are confident that the right will ultimately prevail. You who are training the next generations are training this country as it is to be a decade or two hence; and while your work in training the intellect is great, it is not as great as your work in training character. More than anything else I want to see the public school turn out the boy and girl who when man and woman will add to the sum of good citizenship of the Nation. It is not my province, nor would it be within my capacity, to speak about your pedagogic problems. You yourselves are far better able to discuss them. But as a layman let me say one or two things about your work.

In the first place, I trust that more and more of our people will see to it that the schools train toward and not away from the farm and the workshop. We have spoken a great deal about the dignity of labor in this country; but we have not acted up to our spoken words, for in our education we have tended to proceed upon the assumption that the educated man was educated away from and not toward labor. The great nations of all times who left such marvelous works of architecture and art behind were able to do so because they educated alike the brain and hand of the citizen. We, too, in our turn must show that we understand the needs of a people which loses physical address invariably degenerates; so that our people shall understand that the good carpenter, the good blacksmith, the good mechanic, the good farmer, really do fill the most important positions in our land, and that it is an evil thing for them and for the nation to have their sons and daughters forsake the work which, if well and efficiently performed, means more than any other work for our people as a whole.

We have all of us often heard some good but unwise woman say "I have worked hard; my daughter shan't work;" the poor woman not realizing that great though the curse of mere drudgery of overwork is, it is not so great as the curse of vapid idleness; and it does not make any difference whether the idleness be that of the hobo at one end of the scale or the gilded youth at the other. Do not waste time in envying the idler at either end of the social scale. Envy is not the proper attitude toward them. The proper attitude toward them is a good humored but thoroughgoing disapproval of the man or woman who is so blind not only to the interests of society as a whole, but to his or her own real interests as to believe that anything permanent can be gained from a life of selfish and vacuous idleness.

The effort should be made to teach every one that the first requisite of good citizenship is doing the duties that are near at hand. But, of course, this does not excuse a man from doing the other duties, too. It is no excuse if a man neglects his political duties, to say that he is a good husband and father, still less is it an excuse, if he is guilty of corruption in politics or business, to say that his home life is all right. He ought to add to decency in home life decency in politics, decency in public life.

Glory and Duties of Motherhood

By President Roosevelt.

UNLESS the average woman is a good wife and good mother, unless she bears a sufficient number of children so that the race shall increase and not decrease, unless she brings up these children sound in soul and mind and body—unless this is true of the average woman, no brilliancy of genius, no material prosperity, no triumphs of science and industry will avail to save the race from ruin and death. The mother is the one supreme asset of national life; she is more important by far than the successful statesman or business man or artist or scientist. I abhor and condemn the man who fails to recognize all his obligations to the woman who does her duty. But the woman who shirks her duty as wife and mother is just as heartily to be condemned. We despise her as we despise and condemn the soldier who flinches in battle. A good woman who does full duty is sacred in our eyes, exactly as the brave and patriotic soldier is to be honored above all other men. But the woman who, whether from cowardice, from selfishness, from having a false and vacuous ideal, shirks her duty as wife and mother earns the right to our contempt, just as the man who, from any motive, fears to do his duty in battle when the country calls him.

The Evolution of Literature

By George Harvey.

LITERATURE, like religion, science, and life itself, is evolutionary. In the beginning, as Professor Brander Matthews concisely points out, fiction dealt with the impossible—with wonders and mysteries as of the "Arabian Nights," with tales of chivalry like "Amadis of Gaul" and weird romances. Then came the improbable, full of adventurous deeds, such as chain the imagination but never are performed. Followed the Probable of Balzac, Thackeray and Dickens, accompanied by the inevitable as represented by the "Scarlet Letter," "Remora," "Smoke" and "Anna Karenina." Precisely where we stand to-day would be difficult to determine; certain it is that the recent recrudescence of unduly chivalric tales has run its course and more substantial diet is demanded. May it not be possible that the reading public has become so large that there is no longer one, in the sense of having a common taste, and that desires, likes and dislikes are more diversified than ever before.—The North American Review.

Tin.
Cornwall, Banca, Mexico and some parts of Australia are the only important tin-producing districts of the earth. It is impossible to say how long the Cornwall mines have been operated. They are known to have been worked without interruption from the earliest historic periods. They were probably opened by the Phoenicians anywhere from 800 to 1,000 years before Christ.

Rather Remarkable.
"What was there so remarkable about Heracles cleaning the Augean stables?" asked the professor.
"The fact," answered the student, after some thought, "that so large a government contract could be fulfilled without somebody's being charged with graft."—Washington Star.

The rabbit's range of vision takes in the entire horizon.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Plant Watermelons.

It is a demonstrated fact that watermelons is the crop that never fails in this section, and that as fine melons can be grown at as small cost as anywhere in the country. Realizing this fact, a number of our progressive farmers have decided to put in crops of melons ranging from five to twenty-five acres and the prospects now are that the crop will be so large that buyers can be induced to come here and buy the melons on board the cars at the depot, thus securing a maximum price at a minimum amount of trouble.

Heretofore it has been unprofitable to grow melons here because there was no local market for them, but if all the growers will unite, and each plant as large an acreage as practicable, the market will come and the business can be made a profitable one, as has been done in other sections of the State.

Now is the time to plant in order to have the melons ready for early market.—Kissimmee Valley Gazette.

The Orchard Ladder.

It is admirable to use ladders as much as possible in pruning, as climbing in the trees with heavy shoes is likely to injure the limbs more or less by barking. Most of the pruning can be done with the step-ladder except on quite large trees, and one eight feet in height is about as large as ordinarily advisable to use, and they should always be of the tripod style—having a broad base for the main part and supported by one leg.

A three-legged step-ladder will stand firmly on uneven ground and is quickly set, while the ordinary step-ladder of that height is dangerous to use in orchard work. For very tall trees, long, single ladders may be necessary.

Most orchard pruning is done in late winter and early spring because that is the most convenient season.

Plow Points.

The best potato soil, deep, friable, well drained and retentive of moisture. It is best to avoid either a heavy clay or a very light, sandy soil, and stony land makes planting and cultivation both expensive and difficult.

The presence of decaying organic matter in the soil furnishes valuable plant food, and at the same time increases the water-holding capacity. Generally, a northern slope is better than a southern one, excepting when grown for early use, as a southern exposure during a hot, dry season creates intense heat and thus badly injures the crop.

Regularity in feeding is important in keeping horses in good condition. A horse not working should have a lighter ration than one that works, but the rations should be given at a regular time each day—not three meals to-day because he is working, and two meals to-morrow because he is kept in the stable.

Breeding from stock that is immature is a good way to degenerate the offspring, and also to gradually deteriorate their growth, size, development and vitality.

Even though it costs a trifle more, a superior article of salt should be used in the dairy, as it has considerable to do with both the quality and the keeping properties of butter.

There is an old and true saying that "love lightens labor." When we take an interest in our work the hardness of it is half overcome. Dairying is much harder work than poultry keeping, but if a man has no love for poultry keeping and does the work only because he has to it is more laborious than working in a dairy.

The difference very much depends upon the state of mind in which we view them.

A colt has a small stomach and a big appetite, but its digestion is not as strong as that of a grown horse. Therefore it is important that it be fed more concentrated and more easily digested food than that given a mature horse.

There is a better chance for having strong progeny if the brood sows have plenty of exercise.

Regularity in feeding and milking the cows is very important. Both should be done at regular set hours each day, as cows quickly form habits, and any delay is apt to cause worry, which will mean a lessening of the product in the pail.

A ton of stable manure usually contains ten pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds potash and five pounds phosphoric acid, making a total of twenty-five pounds of plant food.

The excess of nitrogen in hog and sheep manure is greater than in horse manure. In cow manure it is a little less than it is in horse manure. In the four manures—horse, cow, hog and sheep—the average excess of nitrogen is about the same that it is in horse manure, or about three times as much as it should be for corn.

In the strongest colonies fully half of the bees are dead by spring. But the colonies will build right up if they have plenty to live on. There are always bees enough in a strong colony to keep the young bees warm in the brood nest, providing, of course, that they have wintered all right.—Home and Farm.

Pasture Pointers.

Good grazing is the bedrock of live stock growing. Do not spend money for well bred animals and neglect the pasture, the very thing that will give them health and development at trivial cost.

No Southerner should be satisfied with a pasture that furnishes good grazing only half the year. Make use of a mixture of pasture plants. Let the stock feast on succulent pasturage most of the year. The stock will make more immediate profit and the land will be built up faster.

Look over the pasture carefully from time to time during the year, learn where the unproductive spots are and make them productive. If you do not know how, find out. Leaving them unproductive is to lose that much pasturage and also to have the land depreciate where the barrenness exists.

Watch any hogs or sheep that may have the luxury of an early bur clover pasture, or any other early leguminous pasture plant. They will make very rapid growth and at almost no cost. After once watching such development as will take place, no further argument will be needed to improve the pasture.

It sometimes seems that the harder a man has to work to make a crop the more he values the crop. The rule is to waste money in fighting the grass of the cotton and corn fields instead of giving the grass a field in which to grow into money. The large scale on which this is done is too much like fighting the friend nature has given us when we should let that friend co-operate with us for our profit.

Put the intensive idea to work on your pasture; get much feed from a small acreage.

Keep weeds out of the pasture. Cut them down often if necessary. Running sheep or goats in the pasture may obviate the necessity of cutting the weeds.

Southern farmers are showing keen interest in whatever will make their plowed crops yield better, but they are giving little thought to their pasturage—the very thing that would help them to solve the labor problem and to get a reasonable profit with much certainty.

If she would, the South could make more easy money from pastures than any other section of the United States. Her lands are cheap and the pasturage season can be by the use of a proper mixture of pasture plants be made very long. In the Gulf States, an average of not less than ten months' pasture per year could be reckoned on; and the pasture season would gradually grow shorter as one moved northward.—Progressive Farmer.

Points in Horse Buying.
The feet and legs of the horse are all important, but many farmers do not understand this, or else are indifferent to the fact that they not only add to or mar the beauty of the animal, but affect his usefulness as well. The picture shows the kind of legs to avoid. The first

horse stands fairly well on his legs; the knees and toes are square to the front, and about the same distance apart at the arms and ankles. The second horse will strike the hind shoes against the front in trotting. The third horse's feet are much too wide apart and denote a bad stumbler. The fourth horse will interfere at the ankles because the toes are turned out.—Home and Farm.

Under President Diaz the railroads of Mexico have reached 19,000 miles, and the Government revenues have grown from \$15,000,000 to \$115,000,000.

ALL RUN DOWN.

Miss Della Stroebe, who had Completely Lost Her Health, Found Relief from Pe-ru-na at Once.

Read What She Says:

MISS DELLA STROEBE, 710 Richmond St., Appleton, Wis., writes: "For several years I was in a run-down condition, and I could find no relief from doctors and medicines. I could not enjoy my meals, and could not sleep at night. I had heavy, dark circles about the eyes.

"My friends were much alarmed. I was advised to give Peruna a trial, and to my joy I began to improve with the first bottle. After taking six bottles I felt completely cured. I cannot say too much for Peruna as a medicine for women in a run-down condition."

Pe-ru-na Did Wonders.

Mrs. Judge J. F. Boyer, 1421 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., says that she became run down, could neither eat nor sleep well, and lost flesh and spirit. Peruna did wonders for her, and she thanks Peruna for new life and strength.

Lots of people look thoughtful—then let it go at that.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Nervousness. Whether tired out, worried, overworked, or what not. It refreshes the brain and nerves. It's Liquid and pleasant to take. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Don't be a kicker; but if you must kick make it swift and sure.

John R. Dickey's old reliable eye water cures sore eyes or granulated lids. Don't hurt, feels good; get the genuine in red box.

A word to the wise is sufficient—if he is paying for it at his end of the telephone.

KEEP YOUR SKIN HEALTHY.

TERMINEX has done wonders for sufferers from eczema, tetter, ground itch, erysipelas, infant sore head, chaps, obafes and other forms of skin diseases. In aggravated cases of eczema its cures have been marvelous and thousands of people sing its praises. 50c. at druggists or by mail from J. T. SAMPSON, Dept. A, Savannah, Ga.

Tuberculous Milk and Children.

William Leland Stowell of New York describes the results of the feeding of the children of some of the wards of the City Hospital for Children on Wards Island on milk from a city herd that was afterward ascertained to be tuberculous. The herd was tested and all the animals in it had to be killed, as the test showed some degree of tuberculous infection in all. All the children who had been fed on this milk were tested by the ophthalmic reaction, 77 in all. Of these 19 reacted; 13 were surgical cases of tuberculosis, and 3 were not suspected of tuberculosis. The author concludes that fresh, clean milk is more wholesome than pasteurized milk. The danger of infection from tuberculous milk is very slight. Less than 10 per cent mortality in the whole hospital was due to tuberculosis.—Medical Record, June 20, 1908.

LET US HOPE SO.

"William," she said, "means good, James means beloved, I wonder—" A flush mantled her cheek.

"I wonder," she softly murmured, "what George means?"

"George means business, I hope," said mother, looking up from the Easter wedding announcements in the evening paper.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak."

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life."

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it."

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it."

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache and all entirely gone."

"My health continued to improve, and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pinks.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.